

CLABSI Rate Reduction Strategy (CRRS):

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when microorganisms (usually bacteria) enter the bloodstream through the central line. Healthcare providers must follow a strict protocol when inserting the line to make sure the line remains aseptic and a CLABSI does not occur. In addition to inserting the central line properly, healthcare providers must use stringent infection control practices each time they check the line or change the dressing.

Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) poses a serious health risk for patients as it increases mortality by up to 25% and leads to an increase in the cost of health care to about \$45000 per case. Therefore, the General Directorate of Infection Prevention and Control in Healthcare Facilities launched an initiative entitled “Go Green” and a strategy aimed at reducing the rate of central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) from the current national rate of 2.5 to 0.9 per 1000 central line days or even less in adult intensive care units, starting from January 2022 to December 2024 (3 years).

Vision:

To have Zero CLABSI in all the medical and surgical adult ICUs of MOH hospitals.

Mission:

To implement evidence-based interventions to reduce the current CLABSI rate.

Aim:

To reduce the current national CLABSI rate (2.5) to (0.9) or even less in the adult medical surgical ICUs of (78) MOH hospitals, starting from January 2022 to December 2024 (3 years period).